

Parent-adolescent concordance in borderline pathology and why it matters

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Introduction

- Borderline Personality Disorder can be diagnosed in teens - typically includes self, and parent report as well as diagnostic interview
- Problem clinicians face in assessment is when parents and adolescents disagree
- What can agreement or lack thereof indicate or tell clinicians?

Aims

Aim 1: Identify patterns of agreement between 643 adolescent inpatients and their parents on reports of BPD

Aim 2: Examine relation between dyad agreement or disagreement and adolescents psychiatric severity

Methods and Measures

Aim 1

- Latent Class Analysis (LCA)
- Borderline Personality Features Scale (BPFS) parent and child
- To identify underlying classes of pairs which are statistically different from pairs in other classes

Aim 2

- Generalized Linear Models (GLM)
- Latent Class membership entered as predictor of psychiatric outcomes
 - Number of diagnoses (DISC-IV)
 - Incidence of self-harm (DSHI)
 - Interview BPD diagnosis (CIBPD)
 - Psychopathology (YSR and CBCL)
 - Emotion regulation (DERS)
 - Reflective function (RFQ-Y)
- Covariates age and gender

Results

Figure 1 - Estimated means and observed individual values

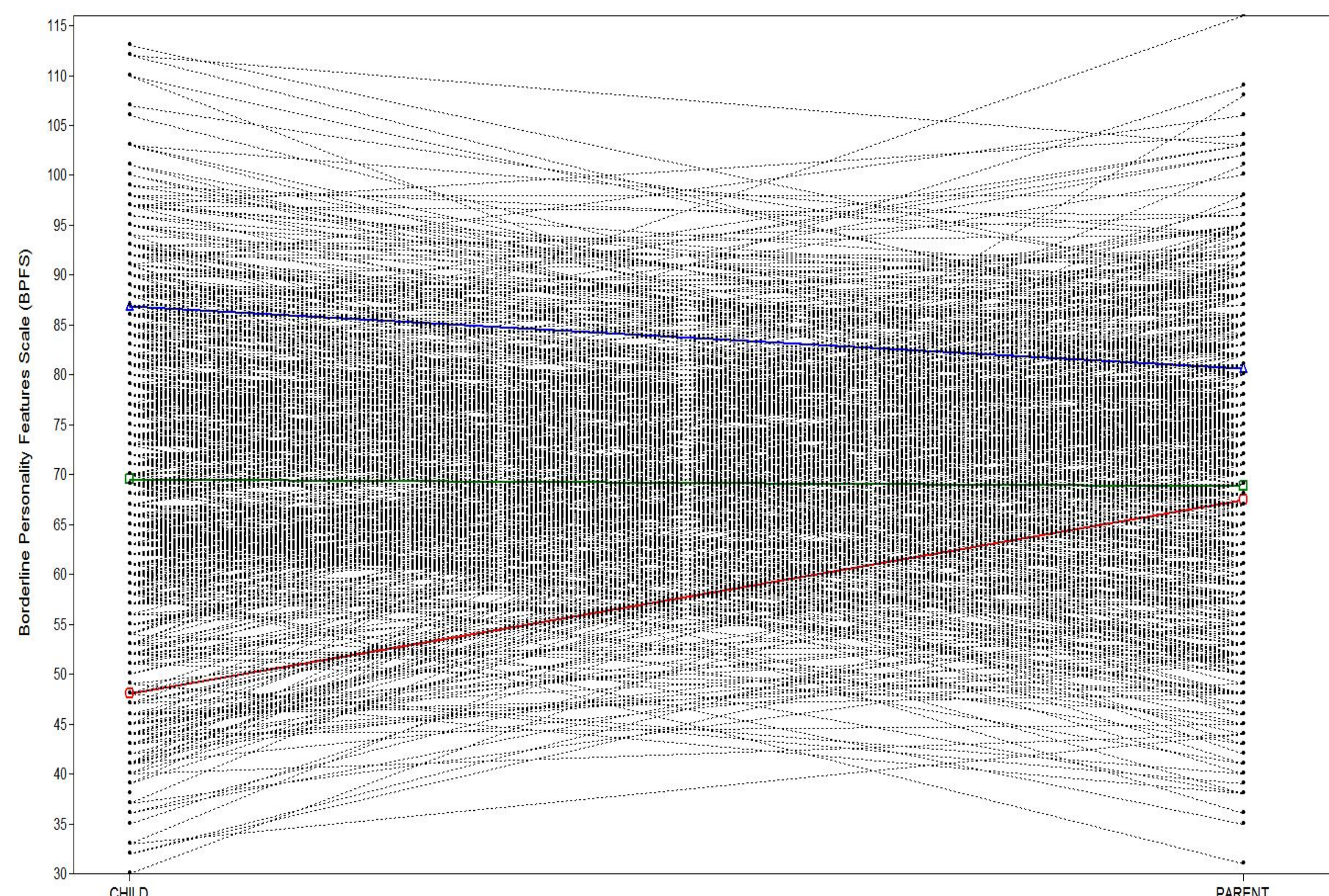


Table 5 – Results of GLM models by outcome variable

	Indices of Psychiatric Severity						Internal Resources	
	CIBPD	YSR	CBCL	Y-DISC	P-DISC	DSHI	DERS	AFQ-Y
Intercept	3.42 (0.58)**	37.80 (3.18)**	60.51 (4.00)**	0.88 (0.21)**	2.10 (0.20)**	0.56 (0.50)	70.21 (3.24)**	12.99 (1.70)**
Gender (female)	1.74 (0.35)**	3.80 (1.91)*	0.42 (2.36)	0.47 (0.13)**	-0.09 (0.12)	1.04 (0.31)**	6.70 (1.98)**	3.44 (1.04)**
Age	0.06 (0.12)	-0.18 (0.63)	-0.76 (0.77)	0.02 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.04)	-0.03 (0.10)	-0.31 (0.65)	0.12 (0.34)
Parent gender (female)	-0.21 (0.44)	1.35 (2.39)	8.45 (2.97)*	0.06 (0.16)	0.13 (0.15)	-0.01 (0.38)	-1.19 (2.45)	0.58 (1.29)
Class 2 (convergent - high) vs. Class 1	8.27 (0.55)**	61.10 (2.99)**	17.57 (3.78)**	1.85 (0.20)**	0.45 (0.19)*	3.42 (0.48)**	54.68 (3.08)**	22.84 (1.62)**
Class 3 (convergent - moderate) vs. Class 1	3.62 (0.46)**	32.69 (2.55)**	1.51 (3.23)	1.15 (0.17)**	0.18 (0.16)	1.99 (0.41)**	36.22 (2.62)**	15.25 (1.37)**

Conclusions

- Adolescents in Class 1 have low levels of borderline symptoms
- Their parents are inflating their personality pathology for some reason that the current data cannot answer
- When considering BPD, adolescents themselves may be the most reliable informant
- If a clinician can only use self-report or parent report, the former might more accurately identify an adolescent's level of borderline features

Limitations

- Generalizability
- Lack of sample diversity

Future Directions

- Replication
 - For findings
 - For generalizability
- Additional variables to explain parental inflation
- Include a third informant for greater specificity

Thanks!

